REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Rejection of claims 5 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph:

Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Response:

Claim 5 has been amended to depend on claim 4, and claim 10 has been amended to depend on claim 9. As a result, "the decoder" recited in claims 5 and 10 now has proper antecedent basis.

Reconsideration of claims 5 and 10 is respectfully requested.

2. Rejection of claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e):

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Van Steenbrugge (US 6,076,062).

Response:

Claims 1, 6, and 11 have been amended to overcome these rejections. **Claim 1** now recites that a stream recovering circuit is electrically connected to the stream buffer for detecting a copyright field in the plurality of fields in the frames, modifying the copyright field to change copyright management information, e.g. from "copy once" to "no copy", and generating modified frames. This amendment is fully supported in paragraph [0033] of the specification, and no new matter is added. Content that has been copyrighted with "copy once" protection can only be copied one time. Therefore, when a copy process is performed in the present invention, the copyright field of the stream received from the optical storage disk is modified to

change copyright management information from "copy once" to "no copy".

On the other hand, none of the cited prior art references teach modifying the copyright field to change copyright management information from "copy once" to "no copy", the currently amended claim 1 is patentable over the prior art.

Claim 6 has been amended to recite "a stream recovering circuit electrically connected to the stream buffer for receiving expected positions of the sync words derived from the first stream, determining if the expected positions of the sync words are correct, repeatedly increasing the expected positions by one position when the expected positions of the sync words are not correct, locating actual positions of the sync word fields, modifying the frames according to the actual positions of the sync word fields, and generating modified frames". This amendment is fully supported in paragraphs [0020] to [0025] along with Figure 4, and no new matter is added.

The present invention locates the correct position of the sync words by first determining if an expected position is correct. When the expected position is not correct, the position is incremented until the correct position of the sync words is found.

As none of the cited prior art references teach "determining if the expected positions of the sync words are correct" or "repeatedly increasing the expected positions by one position when the expected positions of the sync words are not correct", the currently amended claim 6 is patentable over the prior art.

Claim 11 has been amended to recite detecting an audio mode field in the plurality of fields in the frames, modifying the audio mode field to change an audio mode, e.g. between any two audio modes in the group consisting of "mono", "dual

mono", and "stereo", and generating modified frames. This amendment is fully supported in paragraph [0027] of the specification, and no new matter is added.

While the claimed invention according to claim 11 teaches changing an audio mode, Van Steenbrugge merely teaches inserting PAUSE data-bursts into a bitstream. Inserting PAUSE data-bursts is not analogous to changing an audio mode field from one audio mode to another, and inserting PAUSE data-bursts would not cause this change. Therefore, the applicant submits that claim 11 is patentable over the cited prior art.

Furthermore, claims 2-3, 7-8, and 12-13 are dependent on claims 1, 6, and 11, and should be allowed if their respective base claims are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1-3, 6-8, and 11-13 is therefore respectfully requested.

3. Rejection of claims 4, 9, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 4, 9, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Steenbrugge in view of Fujishita (US 6,988,013).

Response:

Claims 4, 9, and 14 are dependent on claims 1, 6, and 11, and should be allowed if their respective base claims are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 4, 9, and 14 is therefore respectfully requested.

4. Rejection of claims 5, 10, 15, 19, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 5, 10, 15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Steenbrugge in view of Matsuura (US 2002/0181600).

Response:

Claims 5, 10, 15, 19, and 20 are dependent on claims 1, 6, and 11, and should be allowed if their respective base claims are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 5, 10, 15, 19, and 20 is therefore respectfully requested.

5. Rejection of claims 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

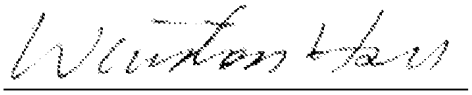
Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Steenbrugge in view of Asano et al. (US 2006/0026444).

Response:

Claims 17 and 18 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration.

In view of the claim amendments and the above arguments in favor of patentability, the applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,



Date: 08.22.2007

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526
P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.
Voice Mail: 302-729-1562
Facsimile: 806-498-6673
e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)